by a mrst night audience. Burnand's play has much good in it and a great deal of superfluous matter which can be easily discarded. Its treatment during the next few days will decide its ultimate fate, but Hawtrey has not improved its chances by imprudently defring the gods behind the footlights.

EDMUND YATES.

DEMOCRATS AT SARATOGA.

SCHEMES FOR DISTRIBUTING OFFICES. MR. MARTINE HAS LITTLE FAITH IN SHARP'S SICK-

NESS-BISHOP FOSS ON PROHIBITION. RESE—HISHOP FOSS ON PROBLEMS.

BARATOGA, July 11 (Special).—If the crowd keeps on coming as it has been for the last two or three days the hotels will soon be tull. The Granu Union, which has made very extensive arrangements for the accommedation of about 2,000 guests, is already nearly half full. Its orehestra has already begun the usual morning and evening musical entertainment, and the hotel has assumed its summer bustling and active appear-

Bishop Foss, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who before his elevation to the episcopacy was president of Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., who before his elevation to the episcopacy was president of Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., is stopping here for a few days. He has recently returned from Europe, wJere he has been holding conferences in Italy, Norway, Swoden, Debmark, Germany, Switzerland and Belgium. The Bishop is a strong Prohibitionist, and also strong in opposing the Third Party. "Our Church." he said, "is universally for Constitutional prohibition. It is specifically committed to that cause. But it is not committed to the Third Party in any way, and representations that it is are all wrong. Some of our ministers do indeed favor that organization, and as our Church does not attempt to influence any one's political alliances they have a perfect right to do as they think best. But I am sure that the prevailing sentiment of the Church as a body is decidedly against any indoresement of the Third Party. For myself, I do not regard it as a desirable way of accomplishing the reform. I have been preaching prohibition since I was fifteen years old, and I have lived to see the tide of public sentiment, urged on by moraliuduences, by Christian preaching, by argument and by reason, become a great river. That is the ment and by reason, become a great river. That is the course which will finally win. It is a moral question, course which will finally win. It is a moral question, not one of political economy, and appeals to all men's consciences and sober judgment, and I don't want it to become a party question. The cause will be hurt by political strite and passion." The Bishop is a member of a committee which is to choose a new president for Wesleyan, but he says it hat done nothing yet.

District-Attorney Martine spent Sunday at the States." He will return to New-York to-morrow night so us to be present on Wednesday when Sharp is to be arraigned for sentence. Mr. Martine says that ue is, officially speaking, a brankrupt. He says that out of the \$25,000 allowed him as a contingent toud by the Board of Estimate he has spent \$4.400

that out of the \$23,000 and went him as a consequent tund by the Board of Estimate he has spent \$4,400 on the ordinary expenses of his office, and all the rest, \$20,600 on the "boodle" cases. "But I had to spend it," he continued, "every cent of it. You see, spend it," he continued, "every cent of it. You see, I had to fight a crowd that had loads of money, and they were resorting to so many schemes that the ex-pense of fielding out "their tricks and their manners" was a big item.

was a big item."

"Do you think Sharp ever really intended to secape i" was asked.

"I know he did. He had everything all arranged to fly the jurisdiction. He wouldn't have gone far anyhow, for one of the persons upon whom he was depending to aid his flight was a detective acting under Inspector Byrnes's orders. But the reason, as I am informed, why he didn't attempt to go was because his lawyers promised that his case would never go to the jury anyhow. Don't understand me as implying that his counsol were privy to his plans to evade the trial. That kind of knavery was doubtless managed behind their backs. It was managed behind Byrnes's, too, but he has astonishing skill in finding things out. I have never had occasion to employ any detective agency but that in the city's regular service. What Byrnes can't discover I am content to go without knowing. He is a marvel to ne."

"Is Sharp as sick as his lawyers allege!"

"I don't think so. Of course, he is an old man, and

What Byrnes can't disce ver I am content to go without knowing. He is a marvel to ne."

"Is Sharp as sick as his lawyers allege!"

"I don't timit a.o. Ot course, he is an old man, and his nerves have had a terrible shaking up and the prospect of Sing Sing is not conducive to health. But I'll be bound that were he not under the shadow of a prison he would be praying coker in the Blossom Club as of yore. I consider myself a humane man, and it it could be shown that there were any real reason for the exercise of clemency in his case I should be first to ask the court to be lenient. But if he is sick he will be better cared for in Sing Sing that in Ladiow Street Jail. As to his age, is it less pittial to see if young man just starting out in life, failen into victous ways and sent to pass the prime of his manhood in a convict's cell than it is for this man who has been notoriously courting one all his life! I shall be much disappointed if he gets lees than five years, and I am confident he will not."

For a man who expects the County Democracy to nominate him next tall as a judge of the Court of Sessions, Mr. Martine is taking heavy risks in seading so many of its bright and shining lights to prison. He is, however, confident of the nomination. His friends say that they will make things very lively for any one who opposes him, and will compel the opposition to declare that it objects to him only because of his "boodle" fights. He undoubtedly wants Delancey Nicoll to succeed him as District-Attorney, but he will probably find quite enough to do in keeping his own iences in repair without bothering about Nicoll's. Nicoll does not intend to remain in the office as an assistant. He would doubtless be immensely gratified to drop into his chief's shoes, but if the sympathizers of Jaenne and "that good old man, 'Honest John' O'Neil," won't let him have them, he intends to resume his private practice. When Sharp is centenced Mr. Martine will rejoin his wile here and

gratified to drop into his chief's shoes, but if the sympathizers of Jachae and "that good old man, 'Honest John' O'Neil," won't let him have them, he intends to resume his private practice. When Sharp is sentenced Mr. Martine will rejoin his wife here and proceed to Lake George for a week's rest.

A good many city politicians are vp here, and already they are making up shates for the fall! Mayor Hewitt occupies a cottage suite at the "States," and his new Tammany appointee as Counsel to the Corpocation, Morgan J. O'Brien, has taken a cottage for the summer. There is some suggestive talk about O'Brien which comes' from sources that usually know pretty well what they are talking about. They say that he is siming much higher and that he really wants to be a Supreme Court judge. They say that President Beckman, of the Board of Aldermen, also looks for this distinction, and that here will be one of the serious hitches in bringing about a union between the Democracy's wavering factions next fail. It is said that the Mayor favors O'Brien, but wants Beekman to be Corporation Counsel. He would have appointed Beekman in the first instance, but for the fact that he would have been lett with the Hon, "Paddy" Diver on his hands as Acting Mayor when he went on his summer vacation or was taken with one of his intersting sick headaches. By appointing O'Brien now, he has facilitated that person's candidacy for the Supreme Court vacancy, and when he resigns and Beekman takes his place an opportunity will be given for an election of a preadent of the Aldermanic Board. The Mayor won't talk about these things. When they are broached to him he maintains an impressive silence and switches off at the first pause to the entertsining problems of how to keep the streets clean and how to suppress vicious resorts.

A prominent Democrat here says that if the Labor poole nominate a tieket concentrating, as they threaten to deput the support of the concentration of ex-Surrogate Rollins.

MR. HEGEMAN NOT SO WELL. MR. HEGEMAN NOT SO WELL.

William A. Ogden Hegeman, Channeey M. Depew's prother-in-law, on account of whose illness from suntroke Mr. Depew gave up his trip to Europe on Saturday, still lies in a dangerous condition at Mr. Depew's home in East Forty-fifth-st. Mr. Depew, who had just left Mr. Hegeman's bedside, said last night to a famous reporter that his brother-in-iaw was supposed in the morning to be somewhat better, but during the day a marked change for the worse had set in. "He has been unconscious and somewhat flighty during the latter part of the day," said Mr. Depew, and the doctors pronounce him a very sick man. Being a large man, in full flabit weighing 230 pounds, the cerebral symptoms in Mr. Hiegeman's case are more pronounced than are usual with persons of less blood and vitality."

and vitality."

Mr. Depew said that until the physicians declared
Mr. Hegeman wholly beyond danger be and Mrs.
Depew would forego their European tour. "We are
going for pleasure and rest," he said, "and do not
propose to go carrying a burden of anxiety along with
as."

GUING TO FIND COUNTRY BREEZES.

Two Fresh-Air parties left the city yesterday for a recreation of two weeks in the country. The larger, comprising a band of lorty-seven children, started in the morning for Ilion, N. Y. Twenty-two members of this party were taken from the Middle Collegate Church in Larayette-place, and almost all of the children were from the overcrowded East Side. Dr. Hopkins conducted the medical examination.

The second party started last night for Spencesport, N. Y., and from that point they will be distributed to Bergen, Churchville and other surrounding villages. This delegation numbered sixteen. One of the girls is sent out under the austices of a branch of the "In His Name" Scorety, represented by Miss L. P. Barstow, of Brooklya. Charles Althorp, of Bergen, will entertain two girls, and Joseph Bridgman, of Churchville, will receive one girl. The cutire party was examined by Dra. Lyttle and Daniels.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE INDEPENDENCE CLUB. The following resolutions were passed yesterday at a meeting of the Independence Club of the IId Assembly District:

Passion:

\*\*Received.\*\* That it is the sense of the Independence Club of the Ita Assembly District of New York City:

Isl—That the Internal Revenue tax on spirits should be abeliabed.

2d—That the Internal Revenue tax on tobacco, cigars and cigareties should be abeliabed. 34—That Customs Revenue should be imposed to protect american industrice and to foster them. Protection should e first and paramount; revenue incidental.

MORE MONEY SENT TO MR. PARNELL. At a meeting of the Parliamentary Fund Association yearing at was received to present an address to Lord Abereen on his arrival as New-York. Ten thousand dollars were rewarded to Mr. Parnell in response to his cable of tast total in which he sociared change for a former remittance KAPIOLANI SHOWS NO FEAR.

UNDISTURBED BY THE "REVOLUTION."

PLEASED WITH HER RECEPTION ABROAD. The steamship Servia strived yesterday morning with Queen-Kapiolani and party on board. Sevellin A. Brown, chief clerk of the State Department at Washington, H. A. P. Carter, the Hawaiian Minister, Washington, H. A. P. Carter, the Hawanan Minister, Vice-Consul Alleu, Collector Magone and Deputy Surveyor Whalen on the revouue cutter Grant met the Cunarder, took off the Queen and her companions at Quarantine and landed them at Twenty-sixth-st., whosee they proceeded to their old quarters in the Victoria Hotel, arriving there about 12:27 p. m. Their names are thus entered on the hotel register:

Their names are thus entered on the hotel register:
"Her Majesty Queen Kapiolani, Her Royal nighness
Princess Lillnokalani, General J. O. Dominis, General
C. P. Iaukes, Colonel J. H. Boyd, and four servants."
The party had a large amount of baggage, as their
portable possessions have been augumented by purchases and presents from Britain. Among Her
Majesty's earliest visitors were a number of reporters, to whom Colonel Boyd made a statement which is in substance as follows:

substance as follows:

"I am doubtful as to what importance should be attached to the reported change in our Ministry. Mr. Carter is in receipt of nothing but newspaper information, and that all seems to emanate from the same source. Castle, whose name was mentioned in yesterday's telegraphic dispatches, has large interests in Hawaii, and it is oud that it there is a revolution there he should be away at San Francisco. The Queen is not in the least alarmed. We are awaiting further information, and it there is a change in the Ministry, there is a change, and that settles it. It does not there is a change, and that settles it. It does not affect the Queen any. But I cannot see how the men who are stated to be in the new Cabinet could have been picked, knowing as I do their inclinations and ideas. Green, who is said to be at the head of the new Cabinet, was Prime Minister before; but Gibson, whom he has now ousted, then turned bim out. Gibson is a shrewd, smart politician. While we were in England we successfully negotiated the new \$2,000,000 loan. The bonds were all issued before we left home by a special decree of the Hawaiian Government, floated on the English market, and

take 1 by the original bondholders.

"As regards our scelal life in Britain, we were exceedingly well treated. I think the Prince of Wales is the most popular man in Europe; and we all thought more of the Princess than of any other Royal personage whom we met. Every day there was a garden party or a reception, or something for us, and our Queen got cheered ou the Jubilee paratic as much as anybody. We were invited everywhere and went everywhere, and enjoyed our visit immenely."

Minister Carter said that there was a good deal of trath in the published accounts of the career of the deposed Premier Gibson, who has been during his lifetime sneep-rancher. Mormon and politician. His influence in affairs of state used to be great, and he demolished Cabinets and Governments as one would blow away a feather. About the alleged revolution, Mr. Carter said:

"I broke the news of the difficulty—I do not look on it as a revolution—to the Queen on the revenue ceedingly well treated. I think the Prince of Wales

bion away a feather. About the alleged revolution, Mr. Carter said:

"I broke the news of the difficulty—I do not look on it as a revolution—to the Queen on the revenue cutter, and translated the newspaper accounts to her. She did not appear to be very much startled at what she heard, for the party had, white on the other side, been apprised by cable of the troubles brewing, and so the Queen was not surprised at the erlmination. The cause of the removal of the Gibson Ministry was their unpopularity. As there are no public meetings in Hawaii, the King has no way of telling the feeling of the people; but when he saw 3,000 men march up on the 1st of July and demand a change in the Cabinet, he recognized that the public had last confidence in it and immediately ordered this new Ministry, the members of which are all friendly to and intimate with the Royal family. They call this a revolution,' but it is only what he happened time and again."

The Queen herself, with a little shrug of the shoulders, said to a reporter that there was "more smoke than fire" about the revolutionary rumore. "The news comes from only one source," she added. General Dominis thinks that the cause of the trouble is a quarrel between Claus Spreekles and Gibson, which ended in a rupture over the last gall for a \$2,000,000 loan. Spreekles returned his accorations, and epenly joined forces with the opposition against Gibson and the King. From the reports, added the General, he seems to nave been successful in overthrowing Gibson. King Kalakaua, who is the highest Mason, on the islands, wields considerable power from that source; and though Spreekles won in the case of Gibson, the people probably insist on giving the King another chance.

The Royal party will probably leave New-York for San Francisco to-morrow or Ihursday. It is not at all unlikely that if authorized news of an unsettled or dangerous state of things in the islands is received, their stay in this country may be prolonged; but if nothing more serious that the so-called revolution o

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11 .- Orders have been received here, showing that the United States Pacific Squadron has been ordered to go to Honolulu. The squadron includes the Alert, four guns, now at Callao, Peru; the Juniata, eight guns, at Panama, and the flagship Van-dalla, eight guns, which has already sailed from Peru. The Iroquois has been ordered here for repairs before sailing. The Asiatic Squadron, consisting of six men of-war, will also be ordered to Honolulu, if it is found nec-

MRS. CIGNARALE'S COUNSEL APPEALS

APPREHENSIVE OF THE EFFECT OF THE DEATH WATCH ON THE MURDERESS.

WATCH ON THE MURDERESS.

The counsel for Mrs. Chiara Cigarale yesterday filed with Sherifi Grant and with the District-Attorney notices of an appeal in the case of the wretched woman. The Sherifi read the paper and gave an exclamation of pious delight and the magiving. He had made his preparation to place the death watch on the murderer to-riny, as the day fixed for her execution was only ten days distant. The prespect was not a pleasant one for the Sherifi to contemplate. The lawyer said that he served notice of appeal according to the old law and the new emacument, to both the Supreme Court in General Term and the Court of Appeals direct. His action serves as a stay of proceedings, and will delay the hanging of the woman for a year at least.

"The death watch was to be placed on her at 10 o'clock," said the lawyer, "I am convinced that she would have been dead in an hour thereafter from its effect."

WOMEN PLEAD WITH THE GOVERNOR. ALBANY, July 11 (Special).—Governor Hill gave a hearing this afternoon to a delegation from New-York, who came to intercede in behalf of Chiara Cignarale, the condemned Italian woman. The intercession was made by Mrs. Raffo, wife of the Italian Consul-General at New-York, who pleaded the youth and failing health of the prisoner. Mrs. Walsh, wife of Warden Walsh, and Miss Walsh also stated that from daily observation they knew that the woman could live only a short time. Mrs. Clara Cantoni, Mrs. Heurietta Alexander, Cesare Crespie, of the Ecco D'Italia, and Michael Lemmi, representing the Italian societies, were also present. After hearing the pleadings of the ladies Governor Hill picked up a paper and read what follows. He had evidently prepared his

pleadings of the ladies Governor Hill picked up a paper and read what follows. He had evidently prepared his decision beforehand. He said:

This application should not be granted solely because the convict is an Italian. Nor can it be granted solely because the convict is an Italian. Nor can it be granted upon the sole round that she is a woman; nor upon the ground that she is a woman; nor upon the ground that she is a woman; nor upon the ground that she is a woman; nor upon the ground that she is a temporarily ill, although that may be a sufficient reason for a respite. Nor can it be granted simply because a large class of respite desire it, nor solely because influential people are urging it. I desire that the fact should be impressed upon you that neither considerations of nationality, ser, personal or other influence are permitted to have any effect in the disposition of such applications, but that they are determined solely upon their social merits.

The quastion to be decided is whether the person was properly convicted and is really guilty of the offence charged. It is not the prevince of the Executive to review legal questions, but those are matters for the courts. If any legal errers have been committed, an appeal to the higher courts can be talen. The prisoner's counsel, while insisting that the prisoner ought not to have been convicted of the crime or murder in the first degree, bas not seen fit to take any appeal. He has it in his power to procure a stay of proceedings and to prevent the "death watch" being placed upon the prisoner, by simply appealing the case. Under a statute enacted last winter the case can be appealed directly to the Court of Appeals, where the facts as well as the law can be reviewed.

Both the Judge and the District-Altorney, in answer to my request for their opinion upon this application, replied that they believe that the variet was warranted by the evidence. However, and then turn around and immediately beseech for the process of the court of the prisoner as side of the cor

DRATH OF A PATRIOTIC HORSE.

Prom The Shenango Valley (Penn.) Neve.

Colonel W. O. Coll, who commanded the S31 Regiment
Pennsylvania Volunteers in the war of the rebellion,
buried to-day the horse he rode through several campaigns. The old war horse was wrapped in American
flags and followed to the grave with music and an immense procession. The horse was thirty-seven years old
and has for several years past been given the post of
honor in G. A. R. celebrations. At the grave to-day a
Mathodist elergyman made an address and the usual
honors of war were given.

When the fusilade of freworks began Monday morning
(the Fourth) the old horse became excited, neighing and
displaying symptoms of the old battle fever. In his enthusiasm he burst a blood vessel and died.

This old war horse which, at Erie, on the Fourth, burst
a blood vessel in a fit of patriotic frenzy, was not Grover
Cleveland. It was a better American citizen, and one
who had done his country more and nobler service.
Cleveland augged the Canada shore during the war and,
when he was drafted, sent a substitute. On last Decoration Day he went fishing, and on Monday was nowhere
heard or seen in the land. Sentiment was never known
to penetrate his elephanting hide. Hurrah for the horse!

WHAT A PHILADELPHIA LADY DISCOVERED.

"I saw a new thing in New York the other day," said one lady to another as they stood outside the tleket office at the Broad-at station. "You know what a horrid nuisance an umbrella cover is | A man can stuff it in his pocket, but what is there laft for us to do! The Fifthave, girls have solved the trouble. The covers are gay world.

"Ask Assistant—What?

"This magazine can appear only once more. I will get up the last number myself and then lay me down to die."

"Ah! the time has come; the blow has struck; the day of American literature is dead."

"Yes, the war articles are all out."—(Omaha World.

in color, and when they raise the umbrella they tile the cover in a bow about the hundle. To carry an umbrella over there without a knot is dead wrong just now. New-York's a great place. So is Philadelphia."

McGLYNN'S FUTURE COURSE.

CASUAL NOTES IN PASSING BY.

WHAT SHE THINKS OF THE NEW MINISTRY-General Martin T. McMahon, who now has the United States Marshalship of New-York, is grawing as gray as the fabled rat. In a new suit of English gray which he has donned for the summer the General is literally gray from top to toe. He had come down from West Point

from top to toe. He had come down from West Point where he spent Sunday when I met bim yesterday. As a Democrat he has a wide awake eye on the McGlynn movement and this is what he said:

"McGlynn's excommunication is the end of his movement. A few more big meetings may be held like that of last night and then it will fall to pieces. No good Catholic will follow him. There may be a few weak nen who do so but they are men who have been looking for an excusse to throw off the restraints of the church which their fathers found good but which they find out of harmony with their desires. I am told that McGlynn and George are not wholly in sympathy and that George has been trying to hold McGlynn back. There will be a break there soon. It looks as though McGlynn was tonched in his upper story by all the flattery and adulation which he has received."

Senators Plumb, of Kansas; Vest, of Missouri: Allison, of Iowa, and Cameron, of Pennsylvania, have just started for Montana, to be gone a month, as the guests of ex-Governor S. T. Hauser, of Helena.

result of Dr. McGlynn's revolt against his superiors. It is the most serious action of the kind in many years past, and it is thought by some that in this age of liberal thinking the Church cannot enforce its discipline by the process of excommunication. On the other hand that discipline is so nearly absolute, and the social penalties of excommunication are so severe that most persons
I meet and a majority of the papers I read predict the
abandonment of Dr. McGlynn by his parishioners and
finally the abandonment of his attitude of revolt by
the priest himself.

I know of no business which has had more rapid de velopment, or which is extending with such rapid strides, or in which so many men have grown suddenly rich than electric lighting. It has rapidly been reduced to a commercially sound and business-like basis. It is to a commercially sound and business-time basis. It is fast becoming recognized in connection with gas as one of the necessities of a public illuminant. I am told that few or no gas chandeliers are now manufactured which have not also the electric light apparatus attached for use if desired.

Only a few years ago the "electric light man," with his predictions of immense developments of the business and of even greater profits, was regarded as a schemer. and if he was not caustically alluded to as unworthy of confidence as a business man, he was smiled upon contemptuously as "a Colonel Sellers, you know." Less than a decade ago electric lighting was not looked upon than a decade ago electric lighting was not looked upon seriously as ever likely to attain real importance as a commercial industry. But it is already one of the most important and vigorous manufacturing enterprises of the present day. Gas men have been educated to the necessity of combining the two illuminators; and the American Electric Manufacturing Company which originated his system of combined lights has been imitated in its policy by all the other companies.

Many of the shrewdest and best business men in other pranches of trade and manufacture as well as the principal capitalists of the money centres, I find are investing argely in electric manufacturing. Numbers of those who were pioneers in the business from honest convictions of its importance or clear foresight of its future have grown suddenly rich through it. Notable are the cases of Thomas A. Edison, Brush, of the Brush Company; Goff, of the American; Gilbert, of the Boston, and scores of their associates. All of those named began in the business as poor men and all are now known to be wealthy. I am told that Goff, of the American Company, holds more stock in different electrical enterprises in various parts of the country than any other man in the United States. His surroundings in the new Telephone Building, at 18 Courtland-st, certainly indicate great prosperity. Goff deserves success for he has been among the boldest, most untiring and most enthusiastic worker in the new business. His income from the electric light business is estimated at not less than \$75,000 a year. I have little doubt that, when Goff shavority policy of combining gas and electric lighting is finally accepted by all the companies, gas and electric light securities will be ranked as among the most popular and best paying of investments.

Colonel Duffy, the noted " gentleman farmer" of Penn sylvania, and "Larry" Jerome have persuaded General Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, to accompany them on a European voyage on which they will start on Saturday. The trie were at Bermuda together during the winter. General Cameron's strength and vigor at ninety are remarkable.

Senator McPherson, of New-Jersey, is noted for his queer midday lunches when in New York. His business is near Wall-st., and he generally goes over at noon to a wine cellar on Pine-st., where wines are drawn directly from the casks. There he sine a glass of sherry while he cats a sandwich. It is the pure wine that enuces him, he says.

General S. B. Buckner, of Fort Donelson fame, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. His present home is Nashville, where he is engaged in legal and railread business. He will be in New-York attending to important private

General Thomas L. Clingman, of North Carolina, the orator from Buncombe, still lingers in New-York, cking the aid of capitalists to introduce zirconia points in place of carbon in electric lights. He says that zirconia points will burn in the open air, without a glass globe, equal in intensity to any carbon. The General has an occusional word to say about politics. Yesterday he said: "If the present situation is retained for twelve months, Mr. Cleveland will be renominated. But you can never tell what a year may bring forth. Democrats are very much displeased with the President, but there is no prominent statesman now to antagonize him. If is no prominent statesman now to antagonize him. If Thurman was not so old, he might he brought out. Voorhees and McDonald have no show. Hill is talked about here in New-York, but has no following outside. I have heard it said that Proctor Knott, of Kentucky, may be brought forward as Cleveland's opponent in convention, though that may be only a loke. No man from the South is likely to be nominated for President yet awhile. It would not be good polley for the Democratic party to do that because it might lose votes in the North. Some time it will be recognized that a Southern citizen has the welfare of the country at heart as well as any other."

MR. GOURAUD ANSWERS BACK. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I note with surprise Mr. Oliva's con tion in this morning's TRIRUNE which is entitled:
"The Collector Compained Of." As the warehouse man referred to, I have to state that Collecto Magone did make an investigation into Mr. Oliva's Magone did make an investigation into Mr. Oliva's pretended grievance and summonel both of us into his presence, upon which occasion I indisted upon the talsity of Mr. Oliva's complaint and submitted due proof of my assertion. Mr. Oliva was advised to take his claim into the courts, inasmuch as the guods had been and were in my custody and I was responsible to him if any damages had really been sustained. I have repeatedly but fruitlessly urged Mr. Oliva to bring his baseless claim before is proper tribunal where I could amply and effectually refute his assertions. He should either do this or hold his peace.

\*\*New York\*\*\* July 11, 1507.

THE ANAROHISTS DESPAIR OF A NEW TRIAL. CHICAGO, July 11 .- Joseph Gruenhut, the Socialist, sate to-day in an interview that all hope of a new trial for the condemned Anarchists had been abandoned. Funds were still being collected them, but the money, instead of h applied to defray legal expenses. Is to be used for an en-tirely different purpose. Twenty or thirty persons are to be sent out shortly over the entire State to precure sig-natures for a petition to Governor Oglesby, praying that the death penalty be commetted. A stated sum will be paid for each signature secured.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY INVESTIGATION. DENYER, Col., July 11.—The Pacific Railway Investi-gating Committee arrived in this city this morning. The Committee held a session this afternoon in a parior of the Windsor Hotel. Among the witnesses examined were ex-United States Senator N. P. Hill and Colonel John Atkins president of The Rocky Mountain News Company.

WOMEN NATURALIZED THIRTY YEARS AGO.

From The Philadelphia Press.

The distinction of being the first women to be naturalized in America belongs to dirs. Elizabeth Weber and her sister, of this city, unless a prior claimant appears. Mrs. Weber, then Elizabeth Saiser, came to America in 1832 from Wurtemburg, Germany. In 1837 she was joined by her sister Mary, and the two settled in Danville, this state. They accumulated a little property, and subsequently moved to Pottsville, where their fortunes increased. They were advised, as a safeguard, to take out papers of naturalization, and did so in 1854.

"The astonishment," said she, "was great when we went into the Court at Pottsville before Judge Higgins, and asked that we night take out our letters. James Campbell (who was afterward Minister to Sweden) was in the court-room at the time, and he asked "What will you do with them I" When we were sworn before John Harlan, the Prothontary told us they would be of no use, for we could not vote." you do with them I who ary told us they would be of no Harlan, the Prothonotary told us they would be of no use, for we could not vote."

"Nevertheless my sister and I took out our letters, and a friend, Mrs. David D. Lewis, who has since died, took out hers at the same time."

wing to the Inevitable.—Magazine Editor—I t to say, sir, that I must dispense with your ser-

Able Assistant-What!
"This magazine can appear only or

ON SUNDAY.

HE WILL CONTINUE TO GIVE LECTURES. EXPLAINING HOW HE CAME TO TAKE COMMUNION

Whatever effect excommunication may have upon Dr. McGlynn ultimately, it has unquestionably increased his popularity at present. Congratulations poured in upon him yesterday, and wherever he went hereceived assurances and compliments of the most gratifying character. He spent the greater part of the day in the city at The Standard office and at Cooper Union, where a meeting of the MeGlynn Demonstration Committee was held in the evening. The object of this meeting was to dispose of \$200 surplus, the result of the coutributions for the recent parale. It was decided to turn the money over to the treasurer of the United Labor party. After the meeting, Dr. Meellynn said to a Thun-une reporter, who asked about his future intentions: "I intend to continue to do what I have been doing in the past—speaking and lecturing in the interests of our party and its principles. I have nothing to say on the subject of my excommunication, in addition to what I stated in my speech at the Academy last evening. I intend, as I told you last week, to rest for a while, but I will speak at the Anti-Poverty meetings on Sunday evenings."

Some curiosity has been aroused as to who the priest was that administered the sacraments to the Doctor on Sunday morning. On being asked about the matter, Dr. Motilym replied frankly: "It was Father Brosman, of the Church of Our Lady of Victories, in McDonough-st., Brooklyn. This church is near the home of any sister's family, where I usually stay, when here. I have attended it occasionally, and the young priest knows me. When I went to early mass on Sunday morning, I had nelither received any notice of my excommunication, nor had I seen the morning papers. Neither had Father Brosnan, I suppose—in fact, I am certain. Hence to say, as one paper does say this evening, that I received the sacrament of the Eucharist under false pretences, is to utter a falsehood. As a matter of fact, I did not see the Archibishop's pastoral letter until my attention was called to it by a friend, while waiting for breakfast yesterday."

It is stated however, that you proceived a recristated. Some curiosity has been aroused as to who the priest

"It is stated, however, that you received a registered letter from the Archbishop, containing the notice. Is this "It is stated, however, that you received a registered letter from the Archbishop, containing the notice. Is this true I"

The Doctor smiled. "Let me tell you about this registered letter," he replied. "On Friday Mr. Barnes, my secretary, signed a receipt for such a letter. He was so busy that he torgot to open it until some of the papers began to talk about the matter. Then he said to me: 'Periaps it is really from the Archbishop.' We do opened it and found that it was from a man in Austria asking my advice about the purchase of some public lands in this country. Today, however, I received notice from the postunaster of Brooklyn that he had another registered letter for me. Possibly this may be from Archbishop Corrigan and again it may come from some worthy gentleman in Germany or Russia who is seeking information in regard to some matter on which he imagines I am qualified to advise him."

The statement made by a priest of this city, that people who attend meetings which are addressed by the doctor will inear excommunication, was repeated to him. His face flushed with indignation, and he replied: "Say to that priest for me and with my compliments that such an utterance is false and contrary to Catholic theology. If he should-refuse absolution to any man or woman because he or she attended a political meeting, he would break the vows he made on entering he priesthood. Why, the man does not know what he is talking about. But that is what we shall see now, I suppose—priests setting themselves up as authorities all over the country, like so many little popes."

In reply to a question as to whether he would probably be the result of he should attempt to receive the sacrament. If he happened to be in a Catholic church, the priest who was administering the sacrament would pass him by. "But," he added, "It is not true that I am prohibited from entering a church. That is a silly statement for any one to make. Are not all Protestants excommunicated yet do they not attend the Catholic church where mass was being celebra

ceased to supply 'Our Girls' with work, the contractors would refuse any work from the wholesalers. The dealers were afraid to put themselves in such a position. They knew that the old system worked all right and were wary of innovations. Consequently they stopped giving 'Our Girls' work openly but continued to supply them on the sly as their work was the nest obtainable. The goods so made, ho wever, did not bear the label of 'Our Girls' and soon such a demand came from Knights of Labor throughout the country for the goods made by the concern, and so many complaints came that they could not be obtained, that new arrangements were made.

It was ascertained from another quarter that the young women are about to arrange things so that they can be independent of jobbers and furnish their goods directly to the retail dealers.

CHICAGO, July 11 (Special).-The impending struggle of the journeymen carpenters against the nine-hour day bids feir, judging from to-day's observations, to be settled in as amicable a manner as was the recent lockout

of the bricklayers. The prevailing sentiment among the members of the Master Carpenters' Association is that the game is not worth the candle. The healthy example set by the master masons suggests to them a similar mode of quashing this rising evil. The collapse of the master masons nine-hour scheme is what will lead to this concession, while at the same time it has modified the journeymen carpenters' demand. Their compact with the new organization of bosses renders any conflict with them out of the question.

The bricklayers are making fabulous wages, in some

The brickiayers are making fabulous wages, in some instances as high as \$1 an hour, but only such of them as are well skilled in the use of the trowel get that much. The hendquarters are deserted, and those in charge have more demands for men than they can satisfy. It incrain terafismen are dropping in, anxious to be set to work, and in each instance President Vorkiller orders the applicant to give the steward of the job to which he reports an order on the contractor for an instalment on his initiation fee of \$25; otherwise he is not noticed. The new union of Pricklayers has a hard fate in store for it. At the Haymarket Theatre this morning a number of these men were summarily discharged to make way for union men. A master mason said it was probable that the rest of them would be treated in the same way.

KNIGHTS DENOUNCED BY THE MINERS. PHILADELPHIA, July 11 .- The Press to-morrow say: The executive board of the Miners and Mine Laborers National Federation have just issued an appeal to the miners all over the country to rise up and over-throw the methods pursued by the miners and mine laborers National District Assembly, 135, Knights of Labor. The present appeal is sent out in the shape of an official circular—" not a secret circular "—and is signed in behalf of the Executive Board by Daniel McLaughlin, president, and Chris. Evans, secretary. They denounce the officers of the Knights organization and the General the officers of the Knights organization and the General Executive Board in round terms. They charge the Knights further with working in some localities at from twelve and one-half to twenty cents per ton below the scale rates, and with justifying their members in blacklegging. They assert that the motto of the Knights "An injury to one is the cencern of all," is a flaunting ile, and that it is dangerous to trust the officers of District Assembly 135 because of their lack of principle. Trade district assemblies are branded as shams, so long as the general fexecutive board is allowed to interfere with them. Finally all members of the miners craft are urged to bear these things in mind in sending delegates to the miners annual convention at Indianapolis in September.

PHASES OF THE LABOR QUESTION. A committee from the Broadway and Seventh Avenu A committee from the proadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad men waited on the president and superintendent of that road yesterday and protested against the new time-table which went into effect yesterday, by which the number of steady runs is reduced from 215 to 184, thus

Mich., dispatch says: "The United States Custom Hou

Collector here this morning stopped thirty Canadians from working on the Grand Trunk Railroad. A number of these are employed in preminent positions."

PUTNAM, Conn., July 11.—One hundred and fifty weavers of the Quinnebaux Mill at Danielsouville have struck, and the mill will be closed until satisfactory of the August 500 and 600 hands. arrangements are made. Between 500 and 600 hands are out of employment. The cause is an outgrowth of the ten-hour and weekly payment law.

OFF FOR HOLLAND PATENT.

THE PRESIDENT STARTS ON A SECOND VACATION-

PASSING THROUGH NEW-YORK.
WASHINGTON, July 11.—The President, Mrs. Cleveland and Colonel Lamont left here at 11:40 o'clock this morn ing for Holland Patent, N. Y.

The train bearing the party ran into the Jersey City station on time at 5:42 p. m. So quiet had the coming of the Presidential party been kept, that even the railroad officials had not heard of it. The party-travelled as other passengers in an ordinary partor car, and Mrs. Cleveland was helped to the platform by the brakeman in the most democratic fashion. The President movel down the station platform with the other passengers, with Mrs. Cleveland by his side, followed by her maid, while Colonel Lamont, encumbered by a small hand satchel, brought up the rear. The President appeared to be in excellent health, and wore a white hat and black freek coat. Mrs. Cleveland looked charming in a tight-fitting travelling costume of brown silk, trimmed with a check of white and lighter shade of brown; she were a brown hat trimmed with the same checked material.

About half way down the platform the party was who was greeted pleasantly by the President and his wife. Mr. Hoyt led the way to the ferry house, where carriages were in waiting for the party. The Fresident, Mrs. Cleveland and the mald took the first carriage; Colonel Lamont and Mr. Hoyt entered the second, and the party was driven to the Debrossesst. ferryboat New-Brunswick. Just as the carriage was about to stort a well-dressed little by climbed upon the step of the President's carriage and thrust in his hand. The President grasped it warmly, while Mrs. Cleveland smiled upon the boy. No one on the boat seemed aware of the presence of distinguished people, and no one approached the carriages.

The party was driven rapidly to the Fifth-ave, entrance of the Victoria Hotel, and went to the vooms on the first floor usually occupied by the President at this hotel. The President's presence in the city was known to but few outside of the hotel, and no one called on him. The President took the occasion to send the respects of himself and Mrs. Cleveland to Queen Kapiolani. Dimer was served in the President's room shortly after his arrival, after which the party was driven to the Grand Central Station. President Depew's private car was attached to the 9.15 p. m. express train. Upon the table in the drawing-room of the car was a large bouquet of roses which the railroad company had sent to Mrs. Cleveland. The curtains of the car were up, and the President and Mrs. Cleveland scemed unconscious of the crowd of trainment and passengers which gathered around the car and gazed upon them. Colonel Lamont bused himself in directing the porter how to dispose of the President's baggage. Shortly after entering the car the President withdrew from the public gaze for a few minutes, and reappeared wearing a white linen sack cost and a round white felt hat, publed well down over his eyes.

At 9:15 p. m. the train drew out of the station. There was no demonstration on the part of the crowd present. The President's level and will run through to tholiand Patent, arriving there at 6:25 a. m. to-day, and the party will proceed immediately to the home of the President's stater. Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland will remain away about ten days, and will attend the centennial celebration of the town of Chinton, in the neighborhood of which the President spent several years of his boyhood and youth.

RIVAL MINISTERS AT A WEDDING.

discuss Dr. McGiymu's case in any way. "All these in all interviews with me that have appeared in all interviews with me that have appeared in a rule not to discuss current events in the newspapers."
Henry George said that he understood the Archbishop had received from Rome, with Dr. McGiynu's excount manication, an order to excommunicate a number of the Doctor's sympathizers; but that he refrained from doing so until he saw what effect the Doctor's expulsion would have. Mr. George declared that the Doctor's expulsion would have a good effect upon'the Labor party.

TROUBLES IN THE LABOR FIELD,
CO-OPERATION FOR WOMEN IN CHICAGO.
CRICAGO, July 11.—There have been some changes in the management of "Our Girls' Co-operative Association." The organization, which is under the patronage of District Assombly 24. Knights of Labor, was formed some time ago by the young women who had been making clothing for contractors, who, in turn, took it from the wholesale merchant. The idea was for the society itself to take the contractors and allow the girls the provincilly made by the contractors who fought the girls at every step. Once, an expressman, who delivered clothing for 'Our Girls,' was threatened with boycett by the contractors and the distinguish of the society itself to take the contractors and was obliged to throw up his job with the association. A dozen similar obstacles were thrown in the way of the new institution, but the girls a every step. Once, an expressman, who delivered clothing for 'Our Girls,' was threatened with boycett by the contractors and tool that unless they cased to supply 'Our Girls' with work, the contractors would refuse any work from the wholesalers. The dealers were afraid to put themselves in such a position. They knew that the old system worked all right and were a contractors. The contractors would refuse any work from the wholesalers. The dealers were afraid to put themselves in such a position. They knew that the old system worked all right and were a contractors and have a contractor of ten his credentials. They were at home and here he

any jossibility ministor to bis comfort she had forgotted his credentials. They were at home and here he was in Wisconsin.

A ray of light pierced the gloom, however, when it was subsequently discovered that in the absence of the credentials themselves a minister may act if he can succeed in persuading the County Clerk by other evidence properly recorded that he is a bonn side, regularly ordained elergyman. The groom and one other, besides the Methodist brother himself, were quite ready to make affidavit to such a state of facts, and after much telegraphing back and forth and a night ride over to the county seat, all legal obstructions were brushed away, peace spread her wings, and the Methodist brother in the goodness of his heart actually offered to let his late antagonist officiate with him on the basis of an even divide. The clier was accepted, the allotted parts carefully marked and the "cues" agreed upon, and all promised to go off with the regularity of a new \$4 alarm clock.

But it didn't. The Universellst brother, upon whom devolved the preliminary portion of the ceremony, was apparently minded, like Mr. Tenayson's brook, to go on torever. Instead of following the Shakespearean injunction regarding other clowns, to "speak no more than is set down for them." he not only went through his own part of the ceremony, but made a generous incursion upon the other's. When at last he finally did let go, it puzzled the Methodist brother, as it might well have puzzled any one else, to know what was left outside of the benediction. But the follower of Mr. Wesley proved equal to the occasion. With a neatly-worded introduction and a regret at what might seem to be a repetition of some things that had aiready been said, he caimly and reverently proceeded to marry the young people over again!

It is doubtful whether a couple has been so thoroughly married in Wisconsin or elsewhere for many moobs.

A SUGGESTION TO ANGLERS.

A SUGGESTION TO ANGLERS.

From Forset and Stream.

The fishing seemed better this year than ever. I have thought many times if I were running a camp of this kind. I would allow no one to fish who did not take a small car along with the boat and keep the fish alive if possible, and put them in a larger one I should have near the landing at night. This could be drawn upon for food and emptied when too full, and a useless waste of fish prevented. I saw a party bring in 239 dead trout one day which were not needed for food, and I am sure the boys would have been full as willing to have brought them in alive as dead. In my last three days of fishing I brought only five trout to eamp, returning to the water all others caught, while the party I mentioned brought in 571 in the same time, all dead. Such a reckless waste as this could easily be prevented, but no one seems to care. In some such way only can sport for future years be assured, whereas I predict that under present arrangements one of the best fishing resorts in Maine will, in five years, have become one of the poorest.

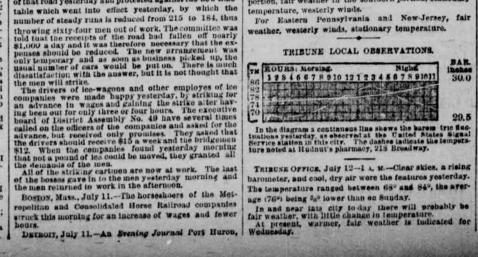
A MIDSUMMER MOUNTAIN TRIP. On such warm days as these the prospect of spending a day in the mountains is halled with pleasure; such an opportunity is afforded by the Jersey Central on Wednesday on its midsumung excursion to Mauch Chunk, Glen Osoko and the switchback, which will leave foot of Liberty at at 8:30 a.m. The round trip costs only \$2.25.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS-FOR 24 HOURS. Washington, July 11.—For New-England, stationary emperature, fair weather in the western portion, local rains in the eastern portion. For Eastern New-York, local rains in the northern ertion, fair weather in the southern portion, stationary

portion, into westerly winds.

For Eastern Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, fair



IN A RAGE AT ANOTHER SERVANT HE MURDERD

LYNCHING A CHINAMAN IN CALIFORNIA.

THE WOMAN WHO EMPLOYED HIM.

COLUSA, Cal., July 11.—A verdict which had been agreed upon by the jury during the bight was opened yesterday in the case of the people against Hong Di, a Chinaman, for the murder of Mrs. Joseph Billion, several weeks ago. The jury was out fourteen hours. The populace was so enraged because a verdict was not rendered at once that an organization was formed to lynchthe prisoner in case the jury did not find him guity. The verdica at last rendered was guilty of murder, with the penalty, of imprisonment for life.

Mrs. Billion, her two daughters, and William Weaver head servant-man, were sitting at suppor when the door of the dining-room was thrown open by Hang Di, the cook, who levelled a Winchester rife at Weaver and shot him through the shoulder. He fell to the floor, and a second shot went through Mrs. Billion's head, killing her instantly. Both daughters fied 20 an adjoining room and escaped uninjured. The Chinaman fied, and Weaver managed to get on his feet and lock the door. No trace of the murderer could be seen for nearly a week, when he was found on the bank of the Sacramento Rives he was found on the bank of the Sacramento

he was found on suc bank.

The circumstances of the assassination were still fresh in the mind of every one and on hearing the verdict the in the mind of every one and on hearing the verdict the interest of the succept. The circumstances of the assassination were still fresh in the mind of every one and on hearing the verdict the crowd uecame exasperated. The judge refused to accept the decision of the jury and a wild scene at once begun. Almost every man present was armed, and in an instant a hundred pistols were drawn smid cries of "lynch him." The sheriff jumped to his feet and quieted the crowd long enough to say that while he disapproved of the verdict, he hoped no blood would be shad in court. The crowd left the court-room and the prisoner was removed to jail. Soon an effort was being made to tynch the Chinaman, and while the sheriff and his charge were nowed to jail. Soon an effort was being made to tynch the Chinaman, and while the sheriff and his charge were inside, a larce and determined mob was forming outside the jail. All day long the crowds kept on the street, but no effort was made to get at the prisoner until near midnight. At that time the town was alive with attengers from surrounding places, including the captain of a steamer and twenty of his crow. Citizens were posted as all avenues of escape, and about 12:30 o'clock in attack was made on the jail. Guards had been posted by the aleriff, but as they were in sympathy with those on the aleriff, but as they were in sympathy with those on the outside little resistance was made.

Weaver, the man whom Hong Di had wounded, was present, rope in hand. The prisoner was at once dragged out and conveyed to the bridge, shriezing and screaming in terror. His cries were addressed to deaf oars. The rope was put around his neck, despite his desperate sirugeles; half a dozen men ratsed him in their arms, and he was tossed over the parapet. He was probably half dead when thrown over. He struggles feely for a few moments and then avent quietly. Shorily afterward the body was cut down by order of the aneriff and carried to the jail.

ward the body was cut down by order of the aberiff and carried to the jail.

THE TRUTH ABOUT A FLAG.

From the Danwille Adestiser.

A correspondent of The Rochesler Post-Express essays to correct The New-York Thusen's statement that one of the Confederate battle flars captured by New-York State troops was taken at the battle of Chickahouniny from the 5th Tennessee Battalion June 27, 1862, by Sergeant John Marks, of Company B, 13th New-York Volunteers. The Express correspondent gives the credit of the capture of the flag to Captain Jerry A. Sullivan, of Rochester. There are in Dansville two well-known members of the old 13th who were eye-witnesses of the capture of that flag, Colonel George Gyland, then captain of Company B, 13th Regiment, and Major Mark J. Bannell, then heutenant of the same company. On that occasion Captain Hyland had command of a division composed of the two companies B and D, Captain Sullivan had command of Company B, and Lieutenant Bunnell of Company B. The Union soldiers, behind a hastily constructed to be a member of his company, Warren Allen, and quickly asked, "Can you hit that fellow 4" "I can try!" said Allen, instantly raising his gau and firing. His aim was true. Down came the rebel, and "Get that flag!" shouted Captain Hyland. Several sprang over the breast work for it. Sergeant John Marks, who first reached it brought it into the lines, where it was taken possession of by Captain Sullivan. A moment later the Union forces were in full retreat into the mosths of their own batteries. Thoughtlessly the brave Captain Jerry was carrying the rebel banner upright. "For God's sake! lower that flag!" shouted Lieutenant Bunnell. Jerry at ones appreciated the situation as the Union grape and canister ploughed up the ground about him, and bringing the flag to a trail ducked his head with the rest of the boys and got behind the great guns as soon as possible, brave by sticking to the prise. The boys of Company B thought they ought to have the flag for killing the rebel who held it last, but onl

PATCHING IT RIGHT UP. PATCHING IT RIGHT UP.

"Strangah," and the gentleman from North Carolina, as the train whirled toward New-York, "I perceive, sah, that you ah a Nothe'n man; can you'all oblige me with a morsel of soft eatin' tobacco !" The fine cat was promptly handed out. "And now, sah, if you ash through with the mohating papah, sah, might I just look at it for a few miles!" His companion was only too glad. "And now, sah, if you would isst oblige me by letten' me have the seat next to the window, so that I can use the surrounding country and the fertile Jersey landscape as a cuspidor, ash, I can ask nothing moab. Thank you, sah you'all ain't one of them that carries on a traffic in sectional hate and a betrayal of patriotic sentiment, sah. If all men was just as much for givin' as you are, sah, and all othan men was as much for givin' as a fan sah, white winged peace would brood ovah these beak United States like a pure dove on a nest of squabs, sah."

DIED. BALLAGH—At Tenady, N. J., July 9, 1847, Mrs. Anna P., the wife of John H. Ballagh, in the 80th year of her age. Relatives and friend a are lavited to attend the funcai services at the Presbyterian Church, Tenady, on Tuesday, July 12, at 11 o'clock. Intermediprivate descriptions of Chambers-at, via Northern Railroad of New-Jersey.

CROOKE-At Monmouth Beach, N. J., July 9. Charles Crouke, sen of Robert and Mary Crooke. Friends of the family are invited to attend the tuneral sec-vices at No. 40 West 46th-st., Wednesday, July 13, at 16 vices at No. 40 West 46th-st., Wednesday, July 13, at 16 a.m. Interment at Poughkeepse. Hallock—At Million-on-Hadson, on the 10th last, Nathaniel Hallock, aged 85 rears. The funeral will take place at his late residence, on Fourth day, the 13th last, at 2:30 o'clock. West Short trail leaves Jayet, at 9:40 a.m.; return train leaves Million at 5 p. m.

leaves Milton at 5 p. m.

HAULENBREK - Drowned at Westebester, N. Y., Saturday, July 9, 1837, William B. Haulenbeck, aged 33 years and 16 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, July 12, 1887, at 9:30 a.m., at the residence of Mrs. Charlton Ferris, Westebester, N. V., and at 2 p. m. at 29 West 45th-st., New-York City.

HOPFMAN-On Sunday, July 19, Anna S., wife of William M. Hoffman, of Red Hook, N. Y.

Funeral at the Lutheran Church, Red Hook, Wednesday, at 10 clock.

Carriages meet 8 a. m. train from Grand Central Depot at Barrytown, N. Y.

MERSEREAL - At Hops Lawn, Staten, Laland, or Staten, or Staten, Laland, or Staten, or Staten, o Harrytown, N. Y.

MERSEREAU'—At Hope Lawn, Staten Island, on Sunday,
July 10, 1887, John W. Morsereau,
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the
funeral services from his late residence on Westnesday,
July 13, at 230 pc.
Carriages at "Gifferd's," 1:30 boat from Naw-York.

MILLER-At Plainfield, N. J., Sunday, July 10, Donald, is fant son of Lida Willet and Frank J. Miller. fant son of f.f.ta Willet and Frank J. Miller.
Funeral private.
MOONEY—At Upper Red Hook, Dutchess County, N. Y.,
Sunday, July 10, Edward Mooney.
NELLSON—On Saturday, July 0, at Bellport, L. I., of pnenmonia, William Howard Nellson, in the 48th year of his
age, son of the late Abraham Schuyler Nellson, of NowBrunswick, N. J.
Funeral services at Bellport on Monday evening, July 11, at
8 delock.
Interment at Woodlawn on Tuesday,
Funeral car leaves Grand Central Depot at 12:30.
Panto 2, On Sanday moorning, July 10, Mrs. A. Cornelia

Funeral car leaves Grand Central Depot at 12:30.

PANTO 2.—On Sandaw teerning, July 10, Mrs. A. Cornelia
Pastor, aged 82 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

New-Haven papers please copy.

QUACKER HOS—on stategisty, July 8, in this city, Kate M.,
Quackenbos, grand-taughter of the late Huga Maxwell.

Relative and friends are invited to attend the inneral sor,

tauthor than 12 to 13:30 o'clock.

Interment at Nyack.

Special Nonces. Post Office Notice.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may Canoni to care any time. A countries need not be specially addressed for dispatch by any particular sleamer, except when it is desired to senu duplicates of banking and connected decired to senu duplicates of banking and connected decired to senu duplicates of banking and connected decired to senu duplicates of banking and connected to the fast stream in the fast of the week ending July 16 will close (prompily in all cases) at this office as follows:

set vessels available.
Foreign mails for the week ending July 16 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TUE-SDAY—At 11 a.m. for Hayti and Turks Island, per steamship Haytien Republic: at 11:30 a.m. for Porto Rico, per steamship River Avon.

WEDNESDAY—At 8 a.m. for Europe, per steamship Trava, via Southampton and Bremen detters for Ireal at the directed "per Trave", Januaria and the per steamship Fritamine, via Managama and the per steamship Britamine, via Dama atom intellers for Great Britam and other fit 9 a.m. for Belgium direct, per steamship Rhytland, via Antwerp tieuters must be directed "per Britamine" it 9 a.m. for Belgium direct, per steamship Rhytland, via Antwerp tieuters must be directed to the per steamship Trintiad.

THURSDAY—At 11 a.m. for Hayti, per steamship Alps: at 1 p. m. for Vera Cruz, and Frorress, per steamship Panama, via Hayana, at 9:30 p. m. for NewYoundland, per steamship E Callano, at 5 p. m. for Hocas dei Toro, per ateamship E Callano, at 5 p. m. for Hocas dei Toro, per ateamship E Panama, via Hayana, at 9:30 p. m. for NewYoundland, per steamship S. Pizzati, from New-Orielaus.

SATURDAY—At 10.30 a.m. for Norway direct per steamship Rotterdam, via Rotterdam (steams must be directed "per Rotterdam") at 11 a.m. for Laropa, per steamship Pulsa, via Seutesampton and France, per steamship Fulsa, via Seutesampton and France, per steamship Fulsa, via Seutesampton and France ("per Rotterdam") at 11 a.m. for Farana, he freed and per steamship Servia. via Queenstown (esters for Grean Britan and other European countries must be directed "per Rotterdam, via Rotterdam (steams mount be directed.") per fulsa, via Seutesampton and France ("per steamship Britan and other European countries must be directed.") per fulsa, via Linon, at 3 p. m. for France, per steamship Servia. via Queenstown (esters for Grean Britan and other European countries must be directed. "per fulsa, be a first and for Coste must be directed." per fulsa, at 11 a.m. for Foreland, "per steamship Servia." in

Trutillo and Rustan, per steams in Australia and New Orleans, and the for the Sandwich Islands, per steams in Australia from San Francisco), close here duly '12 at 7 p. m. Mails for Linus, Japan, and East Indies, per a. City of Sainey (from -1 Francisco), close here July '16 at 7 p.m. Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Sandwich, Fiji and Sanosa Islanda, per ateamshin Mariposa (from San Francisco), close here July '22 at 4 n. m. (or on arrival at New-York of Steamship Germanic with British mails for Australia), Mails for the Sective Islands, por sinje City of Papetti (from San Francisco) close here July '24 at 4 n. m. Mails for Cubs, py rail to Tanga, Fla., and thence by steamer, via Key Weet, Fla., close at this office daily at 2.50 a. m.

"The schedule of closing of Trans-Pacific mails is arra

Post Office, New York, N. Y., July 8, 1897